

WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

DAVID FULTON, EDITOR.

OUR COUNTRY, LIBERTY, AND GOD.

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AND
DAVID FULTON, PROPRIETORS.

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OFFICE ON the south-east corner of Front and Princess streets, opposite the Bank of the State,

A. L. PRICE, Printer.

[BY REQUEST.]
SHORT PATENT SERMON.
By "Dow, Jr."

At the request of "Henrietta" I will preach upon this occasion, from the following text:—

A wife, like echo, should be true
To speak when she is spoken to;
But not, like echo, still be heard
Contending for the final word.

My hearers—A wife is not only a choice piece of house-hold furniture, but a useful article for domestic purposes. She can, besides darning stockings and mending breeches, keep all the apartments of a man's heart in order, and entwine for him garlands of tenderness to bedeck his nuptial bower. She is the very marrow of comfort—the principal tributary to the silvery stream of happiness—the fountain of joy—a lump of the pure gold of love, refined in the crucible of Hymen. I would earnestly advise all my young male friends, who wander along the dark avenues of celibacy, with no such bright stars as woman to guide their erring steps, to enter immediately upon the blooming lawns of matrimony, and bask in the sun-shine, of a fond wife's affections—even as snakes quit their tempestuous dens, and lie out to warm beneath the congenial rays of a vernal sun. But, my friends, you must analyze well the component parts of a female before you amalgamate. You must let your better judgment be kidnapped by the allurements of beauty, for beauty is but a flower that fades in the noon-tide of life, and blossoms no more. The brightest jewel pertaining to a woman is not worn upon her finger—neither does it glitter upon her bracelet. No, it lies buried beneath a whole cargo of silks, satins, and laces, in the casket of her mind. It is there that you should seek for those precious gems which adorn the female character, and give to a woman all the attributes that belong to an angel—minus the wings and a diadem of perfect holiness.

My dear young friends! I hope you will not be misguided in your search after those qualifications and natural disposition which a wife ought to possess. She should, of course, be submissive to the husband, much as the husband ought to be as mild towards her as is the balmy breath of May to the tender rose. Her bosom should be a peaceful lake of love, surrounded by the high hills of forbearance, over which the gales of passion may blow and never ruffle its placid surface. She should, like an echo, always be ready to speak when spoken to by her bigger and more substantial half; and yet she should not, like an echo, be ever contending for the final word, for she ought to know that perverseness in a wife always presents a worse appearance than it does in the husband, even as a fly speck marreth the beauty of white cambric more than doth an ink spot the comeliness of a black broad-cloth. She ought also to be aware that the obstinacy of the man genus is likened unto the bristles upon a hog's back; which being stroked from the head towards the tail, are found to be as rough and obtrusive as the pickets that surround the prison-house of endless torment.

O, my beloved hearers! I hope and trust that all you masculines who bear the conjugal yoke have made good selections from the female creation, to help you drag the plough of care over the stubbles of such a barren existence as is allotted to man. I know some wives whose incorrigibility is enough to worry the patience of a mile stone; whose indefatigable exertions in the cause of mischief are worthy of a scholastic monkey—and whose gunpowder tempers are liable to explode with a fearful concussion when touched by the least spark of reproof. They draw their social tea together too strong for weak constitutions, and throw too much salt into their husbands' porridge. They want to wear the breeches whether they fit or not. They set their lords to peeling potatoes while they go out and chop wood, which the God of nature never intended should be subjected to the control of a person in petticoats. Oh, this doesn't any more accord with my ideas of what female worth should consist than does the tolling of a funeral knell with the merry notes of Yankee Doodle! A wife who assumes too much—who will have her own notions gratified always—who will raise a flame of dispute upon trifling occasions, and persist in heaping on fuel at the last—is worse than no wife at all. When Heaven first saw fit to work up some of its choicest material into the delicate figure of woman and placed her in the hermitage of lonely man, it was intended that she should be to him a help-mate—cheerful companion—a salace in the desolate hours—a turtle dove that he should press to his bosom in the fondness of affection, and shelter from the cold storms of want; that she should dress the garden of his heart with the perennial flowers of peace—water them with tenderness, and strew his bed with roses of reciprocal love. For all which she should be, in a degree submissive, and never let the tongue do damage to those fine-spun qualities which should ever be her pride and her boast.

Mines of the West.—Upwards of 40 new lead mines have been opened in the mining region upon the Upper Mississippi, during the last winter. The mineral lands of Iowa and Wisconsin are supposed to be more productive of this metal than the whole of Europe, with the exception of Great Britain.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, MAY 23, 1845.

NO. 36.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.
The Truth in a Nut-Shell!

Free Trade—What is it?—The most perfect exemplification of actual free trade which the world ever saw, is to be found in these United States, considered at twenty-six "sovereign and independent" communities. Each buys, what it pleases of the others, and sells what they respectively please to buy of it, without let or hindrance—without the interference of Custom-house officers—without charges or duties of any kind. Is it not a convenient system? Is it not a just one? Does it not promote the interests of all?

Apply the protective system to these States, and each of them would lay duties upon the products of each of the others.—New York would prohibit the admission of wheat from the West, and of cotton and woolen manufactures from New England; or charge them with exorbitant duties, because she can produce her own wheat, and manufacture her own cloths. Georgia would prohibit the importation of sugar from Louisiana, and elsewhere, because she could grow her own sugar; and by making the duty high enough, the business would be eminently profitable to the growers, though eminently unprofitable to the consumers. Every State, instead of exchanging the commodities which she could most naturally and advantageously produce, would, by duties and prohibitions, seek to exclude those foreign commodities. Thus all would do what they could to invert the order of Nature,—raising oranges in Maine, and making ice in Louisiana.

Substitute 26 nations for the 26 American States, and we are prepared to see how mutually beneficial would be a system of free trade, if mutually adopted by those nations. But it is said, other nations tax our commodities, and we must tax theirs in return. Is this an honest argument, or only a pretext? If the former, then in proportion as other nations relax their restrictive system, we shall do the same. If the latter, we shall secretly pre-empt any such change, and perhaps openly denounce it, as in the case of the British Anti-Corn Law League. The grand object of that Association is the promotion of free trade; more especially free trade in breadstuffs; and first of all in England herself. The value of breadstuffs imported into Great Britain and Ireland, has amounted, on an average of the last 12 years, to \$17,000,000 per annum; and would have been still greater but for the heavy duties. No nation, perhaps, is so deeply interested in the repeal of those duties—the very object of the Anti-Corn Law League—as the United States. Why then should we, or any of us, ally ourselves with the British corn monopolists, against the efforts of this most excellent and truly noble association?

But we must have revenue. Undoubtedly; and there is no mode of raising it so little burdensome to the people, because so little perceived by them, as by duties on imports.

We propose no other mode of raising it, except the three or four millions realized annually from the sales of public lands—we know of none better. Still, it is a mode which bears very hard upon men of small means, because it compels them to pay almost as much per head, as the same number of rich men; whereas, the latter ought to pay in proportion to their property. A man worth 1,000 dollars, probably consumes half as much of dutiable goods, on an average, as a man worth 100,000 dollars. Consequently the latter pays twice as much for the support of Government as the former; whereas, he ought to pay a hundred times as much. But waiving all this, we agree that the necessary revenue, over and above the proceeds of land sales, is best raised by duties on imports.

The average annual expenditures of the Government for many years past, have been nearly or quite \$30,000,000. If we should keep clear of wars and other extraordinary charges we may possibly reduce them to \$25,000,000.

To do this, however, will require the most rigid economy. If we call the revenue from lands \$8,500,000 annually, there will remain to be raised by duties on imports, \$21,500,000. To raise this amount, would require an average duty of twenty-one and a half per cent, on \$100,000,000 of imports; which is about the average of our importations for the last four years. Nearly or quite one-tenth of our imports consist of specie, which of course is free of duty. Sundry other articles are necessarily free of duty, or subject to a less duty than 20 per cent.

Making these deductions, it would be found that a horizontal duty on all other articles must be in the neighborhood of 25 per cent, in order to afford the requisite revenue. And the cost and charges of importation would be equal to about 15 per cent.

So that the worst that could happen to the manufacturers, should the doctrines of the most ultra free trade men so called, be carried out, would be, that they, the manufacturers, would have a protection against foreign commodities of 40 per cent.

on the value; or two-fifths of the cost of the article. Is not this protection enough? Can it be expedient to manufacture, in this country, goods which can be made two-fifths cheaper elsewhere? Cannot our labor be turned to better account in some other way?

FANATICISM.

As the extremes of fanaticism are laughed at even by those who are disposed to practise it in a milder form, we know of no better mode of preventing its growth than by an exposition of the worst character it can assume. Mormonism seems to embody as much undiluted fanaticism as any sect ever had, be it ancient or modern, pagan or Christian. As a specimen of the latest spirit and action of this humbug, we take the following. It is a note of the proceedings of the Mormons at Pittsburg, under the guidance of Elder Sidney Rigdon, who seceded from the main body of converts at Nauvoo. The statement is strictly authentic, being taken from a Mormon paper published at Pittsburg.

Psalms.

"Conference met pursuant to adjournment, and was called to order by Austin Cowles. The first Presidency and the high quorum entered and took their seats. President Rigdon arose and read hymn on page 104. 'Arise, arise with joy survey,' which was sung by the Conference. After which, President Rigdon said—since the commencement of this Conference, I have had, one unceasing desire, deep and intense, that was, to have the matter forever put at rest, whether God would accept our work. The spirit whispered to me this morning, to set a part some brethren, and consecrate them to God, in a room in my house, which I did; (which was the reason I was not with you this morning,) and after the washing and anointing, and the Patriarchal seal, as the Lord had directed me, we kneeled, and in a solemn prayer we asked God to accept the work we had done. During the time of prayer, there appeared over our heads, in the room, a ray of light forming a hollow square, inside of which stood a company of messengers, each with a banner in his hand with their eyes looking down upon us, their countenance expressive of the deep interest they felt in what was then passing on the earth; there also appeared heavenly messengers on horseback, with crowns upon their heads, and plumes floating in the air, dressed in glorious attire, until like Elijah, we cried, 'In our hearts, the chariots of Israel, and the horsemen thereof.' Even my little son, of four years of age, saw the vision, and gazed with great astonishment, saying that he thought his imagination was running away with him; after which we arose and lifted our hands to heaven in holy convocation to God; at which time I was shown an angel in heaven registering the acceptance of our work, and the decree of the Great God that the kingdom is ours, and we shall prevail; my anxieties, therefore, in relation to our work in organizing the kingdom, and the acceptance of that organization, by our heavenly father are now forever at rest."

Elder Wm. E. McLeillan then rose, and bore testimony to the manifestation of the power of God in the vision. He then gave the substance of a revelation given this morning, relative to the opening ceremony of the consecration; after which he kneeled and dedicated the conference by prayer. He then arose, and said brethren I wish to say some things to you which will benefit you on the present occasion. He then set forth, in a clear manner, the principles which constitute the fullness of human happiness, giving most important instruction in relation to it.

President Rigdon then proceeded to ordain Hiram Falk and Curtis Hodges to the office of high Priests; after which, several bottles of oil were presented, and consecrated to the Lord."

The following extract from a letter in the *Peoria (Ill.) Register*, written by Mr. Carver, one of the emigrants to the settlement at the mouth of the Columbia river, contains some interesting particulars:

"The harvest is just at hand, and such crops of wheat, barley, oats, peas, and potatoes, are seldom, if ever, to be seen in the States, that of wheat in particular—the stalks being in many instances as high as my head, the grains generally much larger—I would not exaggerate to say they are as large again as those grown east of the mountains. The soil is good and the climate is most superior, being so mild the year round, and very healthy, more so than any country I have lived in the same length of time. Produce bears an excellent price—pork 10 cents, beef 6 cents, potatoes 50 cents, wheat \$1 per bushel. These articles are purchased at the above prices with great avidity by the merchants for shipment generally to the Sandwich Islands and Russian settlements on this continent, and are paid for mostly in stores and groceries, the latter of which is the product of these Islands, particularly sugar and coffee, of which abundant supplies are furnished. Wages for laborers are high—common hands are getting from one to two dollars per day, and mechanics from two to four dollars per day. It is with difficulty that they can be procured at these prices, so easily can they do better on their farms."

"The plains are a perpetual meadow, furnishing two complete new crops in a year, spring and fall, the latter remaining green through the winter. Beef is killed from the grass at any season of the year. If you have any enterprise left, or if your neighbors have any, here is the place for them. Mr. McLaughlin has just commenced a canal around the Willamette falls, which he expects to complete in two years, at a cost of thirty thousand dollars. Our legislature (the lower House of which I have the honor to be speaker) which has just finished its session, granted the doctor a charter for twenty years—he entering into an agreement to complete the canal for boats of thirteen feet in width to pass in safety the whole to be completed in two years as above stated. He has a number of hands now engaged in its construction, and no doubts are entertained of his ability to complete it. He is constructing a large flouring mill, with four run of mills, which will be ready for business this fall. He has already two saw mills in operation at the falls. Everything is flourishing in this country."

Many a house is full; and the mind unfurnished and the heart empty; no home of mere penury ought ever to be sad as that house."—Deacon.

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THE JOURNAL.

Friday, May 23, 1845.

FOR CONGRESS,
HON. JAS. J. M'KAY,
OF BLADEN COUNTY.

Single copies of the JOURNAL to be had at the office, at 6 cents a piece.

Dr. Duncan's Speech for sale at this office Price, \$2 00 per 100 copies; or 5 cts. for 1 copy

"A Démocrate" came too late to hand for this week's Journal. We shall see our friend before our next issue.

THAT SPEECH.

Well, it was our incomparable good luck to be present at Clinton, in Sampson county, this week, when Thomas D. Meares, Esq., the Whig candidate for Congress in this district, favoured the good citizens of the aforesaid county of Sampson with a thundering speech.

Many a speech have we heard before, on all sorts of topics, but never in our life did we hear just such a one as Mr. Meares perpetrated on the occasion alluded to. It would have puzzled a Philadelphia lawyer to have even guessed what he was driving at.

One while he would tell his audience that Gen. McKay was no democrat—that he (Thos. D. Meares) was a much better democrat than ever our distinguished Representative was—anon he would pour a tirade of abuse upon the head of his opponent for being so ultra a democrat, that he would go with his party at all hazards.

Then he would charge Gen. McKay with wanting to get to Congress any how or on any terms—that the Gen. had not intended to be a candidate, until he heard of his (Thos. D. Meares') nomination, and that he only come out then, just to have it to say that he would triumph over him, the speaker.

We really did not know what Mr. Meares meant by this portion of his speech. Mr. Meares said that he would not have been a candidate, on any consideration, but for the reason that Gen. McKay told some gentleman in Washington, who told him, Mr. Meares, that he would not again run for Congress in this district—that he thought Gen. McKay acted unkindly towards him, in waiting until he accepted the Warsaw nomination, and then coming out against him. Well, this was really funny, and as a matter of course created many a broad grin on the face of his auditory. What, we would like to ask Mr. Meares, have the Whigs to do with Gen. McKay's saying he would not run and then changing his mind? What has he to do with the action of the democratic party? What difference does it make whether Gen. McKay said he would not run at one time, and then was induced to change his mind at the solicitations of the democratic party? But Mr. Meares in the course of his speech brought up some charges against Gen. McKay, based upon hearsay and gossip. Such as that Gen. McKay should have said that he would go with his party right or wrong—that he should have said on some occasion that some individual in Duplin ought not to be permitted to vote. These charges were supported by hearsay evidence only, and we feel certain that not a single one of them were believed by the audience. Indeed, many of those present, Whigs as well as Democrats left the Court House in disgust, when Mr. Meares was delivering himself of this portion of his Speech. Mr. Meares charged Gen. McKay with being no patriot! What a pity it is that the ardent temperament of young striplings like Mr. Meares, will not permit them to reflect for moment on the ridiculous figure they cut when making such a foolish charge as this against a man like Gen. McKay.—Had Mr. Meares thought for a moment just only looked around him and observed how those old gray headed farmers smiled in derision at this, to them, novel and unlooked for charge against a man whose head has become almost whitened in their service, surely he would never again be guilty of such another indiscretion. That it was an indiscretion, to say nothing worse of it, Mr. Meares will find out by the vote of Sampson in August next.

The Columbian Magazine for June, has found its way to our desk. It has lost none of its taste for neatness and interesting matter. The engravings are elegant. The work is a particular favorite of ours, and we should like to see it well patronized by those who are fond of light literature in this place. We are sure none would regret the subscription money.

The New York Plebeian.

This sterling advocate of equal rights, of free trade principles—the devoted friend of the best interests of the people, we are pained to see, has terminated its existence. It has been merged into the Morning News, a very good Democratic paper, but as it has not had the liberality to exchange with the Journal, although we have been sending our paper to it some weeks, we of course have not had as good a chance of judging of its merits as we have of the liberal minded Plebeian.

The Washington Union says: "The last New York Herald, under the head of 'Highly important from Washington,' professes to give on the authority of a private and well informed correspondent, who has the best means of information, some intelligence on the movements of the administration of Mr. Polk, of great and increasing importance in the present critical position of our relations with England, and on the Oregon and other questions." We are informed (says that paper) that Mr. Polk has under advisement a project to appoint, on a special mission to England, John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina, with extraordinary powers and large discretion, to treat with that government, both on the Oregon Territory and a commercial treaty on the basis of reciprocity and equal duties. We are assured also, that Mr. Calhoun will certainly accept such a mission, although he refused the ordinary mission a few months ago.

"As far as we are advised, we do not believe there is any foundation for this statement. The only fact of any importance which appears in the whole of its article, is, that the mission to London *has been* refused by both Messrs. Elmore and Pickens. We would advise our distant readers to receive these rumors from this city with some caution. But we must enter this protestando in this regard at once; we contradict the above because it professes to come with a certain air of authority. We may contradict other misstatements as they seem to justify contradic-

tion. But if we do not contradict all the rumors that we see in the papers, it is not to be taken for granted that we acknowledge their correctness."

One word as to Gen. McKay. He was not there. We suppose he could not come, or, perhaps, he did not think worth while. Nor indeed, was it necessary, for Mr. Meares' speech carried with it a much stronger antidote than bane.

Democrats, of Sampson county, we look to you, and we will expect you to show by your majority next August, that Mr. Meares has entirely mistaken his course in abusing your long tried and trusty worthy representative. Remember, we expect great things from our friends in Sampson. We know them well.

The "No Party" Candidate.

The last Chronicle says that he has been authorized to contradict in express terms, that Mr. Meares has declared himself a "no party man." [Stick a pin there.]

The Chronicle says:

"What he has said on that point in his address to the people is this: that he would go with his party only when he should think them right; but he would not be impelled by an obstinate zeal to justify his party in any act he might deem a wrongful one. This is a widely different thing from a declaration of being a 'no party man.'

Well, now, we admit there is a difference. But if we mistake not, Mr. M. is mighty apt to be found acting with his party, whether they are right or not—and he, we are lead to believe, was considered the "wheel horse" of Federalism, by the Convention which nominated him, or he would not now be the Federal nominee for Congress. But we would ask Mr. Meares if he did not electioneer for those "independent no party" whig candidates last summer? Has he forgotten what took place at "Caintuck," or some other precinct in this country, during that campaign? He may have been misquoted by "A Democrat" in the last "Journal," but we are strongly inclined to think he has misquoted himself, or the Chronicle has for him. Federal orators are very apt to say things they do not practice, merely to please the fancy of the people—that's all.

Health of Wilmington.

We understand that reports are in circulation that it is very sickly in this town—that we have the Black Tongue, &c., here. Were it not for the benefit of our country friends, and persons at a distance who have business here, we should deem it as only a waste of paper to contradict all such reports. We assure the public, that there is no foundation whatever for these reports. The health of Wilmington is as good, if not better, than it has been at this season of the year, for a number of years past. To be sure we have some little sickness but not so much, by any means, we are credibly informed, as is usual at this season. But not the first case of any kind of sickness, of an epidemic nature, has made its appearance in this town, this season.

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The Eighth District.

We have read the last Tarboro "Press" with the utmost sorrow—sorrow for the cause we cherish—sorrow for the unfortunate split in the Democratic party. The contest waxes warmer and warmer, and we fear the longer it goes on, the hotter it will become. Were it different, a different feeling would naturally pervade our bosom. But, unfortunately, two Democrats—heretofore bosom friends—or identically the same politics, in almost or quite every particular—are before the people of the 8th District. They are both canvassing the District—making speeches to the people. They both have their friends—and if things go on as they have commenced, the result of the contest must undoubtedly be determined by the comparative popularity of the two Democratic candidates. But, what is worse for us, we think we see the election of a *Federalist*, as certain, to Congress. We have already heard it whispered about, what course the Whigs intend to pursue, and we have no doubt of the truth of it. 'Tis their only hope of success, to keep up, if possible, an excitement, with fine promises of voting for a Democrat, until a few weeks before the election, when they evidently intend to bring forth their man, and run him in. We will not speak of the causes of this unfortunate division in our ranks. They are mortifying enough to our mind to think of, much less to write of. Had we the influence to persuade both candidates to withdraw from the field, we would undoubtedly use that influence for the grand, and only object of saving our party. We do not wish to speak of the claims of either of the gentlemen before the people. They are both eminent men, and either of them would do honor to the District, and to the State, and would be shining stars in the national Congress. We fear the matter has already gone too far for the good of the cause. We shall, however, keep in good heart, with the hope that a reconciliation will yet take place. But let what may come, the party should be saved from ruin. We hope it will be, and we hope that, hereafter, things will be managed more systematically in the 8th District, than they have been of late years.

One Point Settled.

Ever since the baptism of the Federal party of this country, to the name of "Whig," by the renowned "percussion lock and mahogany stock"—James Watson Webb, of the New York Courier & Enquirer, in 1834, they have denied their name. The last Chronicle says, (not precisely in these words, but the same thing in English,) that Gen. McKay, was once a *Federalist*. Well, if he was once a *Federalist*, and since changed, he certainly must now be a *Republican*. So the Chronicle admits that the Federalists are *Federalists* still, and the Democrats are what they always have been—*Republicans*. We thank the Chronicle for the admission, and hope he will not complain, hereafter, for being called by his proper name.

But we have a word to say about this charge of Federalism on Gen. McKay. It is not the first time, we think, the Chronicle has seen fit to bring forth this charge.

The editor of that print, doubtless remembers the speech which Gen. McKay delivered in the Court House, in this town, last October. He ought to recollect it, for we think he was present. Gen. McKay there brought up the charge that had been made against him, that he was once a *Federalist*. He pointed to his whole public life—to his votes and whole course in Congress—asked them—the Federalists—to investigate the journals—examine his speeches, and he defied them to find any ground whatever, upon which such a charge could be sustained. And did not the editor of the Chronicle, upon this declaration of Gen. McKay, leave the Court House, for reasons we will not say—that he felt as though he had committed a gross outrage upon one of our best citizens—endeavored to deceive the people, and the rebuke he received on that occasion, was evidently too much for him to bear. We will not say that this was the cause of his leaving the meeting. We would thank the Chronicle to point to a single vote Gen. McKay gave, that could be called a Federal vote. Until he does this, his wind-say assertions will pass for what they are worth, nothing. They will have about as much effect upon the independent voters of the 8th District, as the bite of a gnat would upon an elephant.

The Baptist Convention.

In another column of this paper will be found, the report of the Committee appointed by the recent Convention of the Baptist Church, which terminated its labors in Augusta, Ga., a few days ago, an account of which we gave last week. We also publish the Constitution adopted by that body. We believe these papers will be acceptable to many of our numerous readers as any other matter we could lay before them at this time. Our readers will see in the report, the cause of the holding of this Southern Convention of Baptists. Northern fanaticism has driven the Southern section of the Baptist, like that of the Methodist Church, to form an organization distinct from that of the North.

Appointments.—Among the appointments we see that James K. Hatton, of Washington, N. C., has been appointed by the President, Collector of the above port, in place of Thomas H. Blount, Esq., resigned. A good appointment. Mr. Hatton is a fine fellow, and a more honest and industrious young man, does not belong in them "diggins," we are sure.

to use the utmost vigilance, and has not been undressed since he took command of the vessel. The prisoners were committed to the United States authorities, and the proper measures taken for their arraignment.

Later from Texas.

We have further news from the "Lone Star," and it is of a very interesting nature to the annexationists. Things are working admirably well in that country. Every body there seems to be of one mind and one heart. The Washington Union exults over this news, and "congratulates our country on the auspicious result of all the labors of its friends in both republics." It "considers the whole question as settled as 'with the bond of fate.'"

The Union publishes an extract from a private letter received at Washington, "from a high quarter at Galveston, May 6th, which uses the following language:

"There is now no division upon this question. In my future communications I may confine myself more to a statement of facts in relation to the physical and other resources and advantages of this country, under a belief that, when I tell you that Texas will accept the terms, and that promptly, and that she will have, on the first Monday in December next, knocking at the doors of Congress, two senators and two representatives, with a good constitution in their hands, I have told you all on this subject which you desire to hear."

From the N. O. Jeff. Republican, May 10.

Glorious news from Texas—the question settled

arrived of the Hon. A. J. Donelson—Gen. Sam. Houston—Gov. Yell.

By the New York, which arrived this evening, having left Galveston on the 3d, we learn that the progress of the annexation question is steady and uninterrupted. All doubt as to the decision of the Texan Congress upon the propositions submitted by the American Minister, Mr. Donelson, is at an end.

The only hope of those opposed to annexation, was through the action of President Jones, who, it was at one time conjectured, would refuse to negotiate on the basis proposed by the resolutions of our House of Representatives, under the expectations that, in that event, the President of the United States would resort to the Senate amendment offered by Mr. Walker. But the public will of Texas in favor of annexation on the terms proposed by our minister, has been so strongly manifested, that the Executive does not hesitate to carry it out, and it may soon be said that *there is no opposition to the measure in Texas!*

The gathering in the course was much

larger than we have ever seen there, and according to the best estimates reached 70,000 persons.

The stands were all crowded to the

utmost extent; the track was so much encumbered that a strong police force could scarcely

keep it free for the running horses, and the

field was full of carriages and omnibuses filled with passengers. In the members' stand

were about sixty ladies, belonging to the first families of the city.

The course was not in good order, being very dry and in some parts setlock-dry with sand and dust. This was more unfavorable to Fashion than to Peytona, the latter being the strongest horse.

The excitement was great when the horses

appeared at the tap of the drum, and betting

came still more favorable to the Southern

horse when she was stripped. The North

had been backing Fashion heavily, but there

was now a disposition to hedge, and odds

could be had on Peytona. Both horses ap-

peared to be perfectly right, although Peytona

had rather the most lively and gamey look.

The horses got off well together the first

start, Peytona having the inside, which she

kept, as well as the lead, and won the first

heat by three lengths, amid the shouts of the excited crowd. The betting was now 100 to

50, and even occasionally larger odds on the Southern horse, and few takers.

When the horses came up for the second heat, they did not appear to have cooled off well. Fashion being apparently most distressed. After one false start they went off at slashing pace, Fashion getting the inside.

During the first three miles the horses ran

together with scarcely a perceptible difference

between them, and the interest in the race became intense.

When they passed the judges' stand on the fourth mile Peytona was scarcely

the breadth of an ear behind. Both jockeys

were plying spurs and crowding the horses to their utmost speed.

On the last quarter Peytona made a brush and it was evident the imminent

strife was doing the business.

Peytona has now won for her owners \$62,600 in purses in six years, never having been beaten. She has probably won more for them in side bets. Having conquered the victory of twenty-three fields, she may be considered the permanent horse on the turf in this country.

This has been one of the most exciting races the north has ever known, and as Fashion was freely backed until within a few days, by our sporting circles, we suppose Park Row and Vesey street are nearly cleaned out.

Coming down the straight to the judges'

stand she gained slightly at every jump, and

came in (Fashion under whip and spur) win-

ning the heat and race by half a length. The

shout that rent the welkin was the signal for

the transfer of at least one hundred thousand

dollars from the pockets of the North to the

BAPTIST CONVENTION.

Preamble and resolutions reported by the Committee of 16, and adopted by the Convention:

REPORT.

The Committee to whom it has been referred, to report a preamble and resolutions, cannot but express their profound sense of the responsibility resting upon your body at the present eventful crisis, as the integrity of the nation—the interests of truth—the sacred enterprise of converting the heathen are all involved, in your deliberations. That such a convention was imperiously demanded, must be apparent to all. The Boston Board have in their answer to the Alabama resolutions, most clearly and unnecessarily exceeded their power, and violated their trust. It is a question admitting of no debate, that the Triennial Convention was founded on the principle of perfect equality of members from the south and north. And what is all-important, the very qualifications of Missionaries are prescribed by the original constitution of that Convention: The fifth article providing that, such persons as are in full communion, with some regular church of our denomination, and who furnish satisfactory evidence of genuine piety, good talents, and fervent zeal for the Redeemer's cause, are to be employed as Missionaries."

Besides this, too, the declaration of the Board that "any one should offer himself as a Missionary, having slaves, and should insist on retaining them, as his property, we could not appoint him," is an innovation and a departure from the course hitherto pursued by the Triennial Convention, such persons having been appointed.

And, lastly, this infraction of the resolution passed last Spring at Philadelphia, and the General Board, at their late meeting at Providence, have failed to reverse this decision.

Amid such circumstances, your Committee esteem it absolutely necessary that the friends of the constitution of the Triennial Convention, and the lovers of the Bible, shall at once take their stand, and assert the great catholic principles of that constitution and the Word of God.

Your committee, therefore, submit the following resolution as embodying all that they are now prepared to suggest to your body.

Resolved. That for peace and harmony, and in order to accomplish the greatest amount of good, and for the maintenance of those Scriptural principles on which the general Missionary Convention of the Baptist Denomination of the United States was originally formed, it is proper that this Convention at once proceed to organize a Society for the propagation of the Gospel.

Constitution of the Southern Baptist Convention.

ART. I. This body shall be styled the Southern Baptist Convention.

2. It shall be the design of this Convention to promote Foreign and Domestic Missions, and other important objects connected with the Redeemer's Kingdom, and to combine for this purpose, such portions of the B. P. M. in the United States as may desire a general organization for Christian benevolence, that shall fully respect the independence and equal rights of the Churches.

3. A Triennial Convention shall consist of members who contribute funds or are delegated by religious bodies contributing funds; and the system of representation and terms of membership, shall be as follows, viz.—An annual contribution of one hundred dollars for three years next preceding the meeting, or the contribution of three hundred dollars at any time within the said three years, shall entitle the contributor to one representative; an annual contribution of two hundred dollars as aforesaid, shall entitle the contributor to two representatives; and so, for each additional hundred dollars, an additional representative shall be allowed. Provided, however, that when application shall be made for the first time by individuals to be admitted into the Convention, one delegate shall be allowed for each one hundred dollars. And provided, also, that in case of great collateral societies, composed of representatives receiving contributions from different parts of the country, the ratio shall be one delegate for every thousand dollars annually contributed for three years, as aforesaid; but the number of representatives shall never exceed five.

4. The officers of this Convention shall be a President, four Vice Presidents, a Treasurer, and two Secretaries, who shall be elected at each triennial meeting, and hold their offices until a new election; and the officers of the Convention shall be, by virtue of their offices, members of the several boards.

5. The Convention shall elect, at each triennial meeting, as many Boards of Managers, as its judgment will be necessary for carrying out the benevolent objects it may determine to promote, all which Boards shall continue in office, until a new election. Each Board shall consist of a President, Vice President, Secretaries, Treasurer, Auditor, and fifteen other members, seven of whom, including one or more of the officers, shall form a quorum for the transaction of business. To each Board shall be committed, during the recess of the Convention, the entire management of all the affairs relating to the object, with whose interests it shall be charged; all which management shall be in strict accordance with the constitutional provisions adopted by the Convention, and such other instructions, as may be given from time to time. Each Board shall have power to make such compensation to its Secretaries and Treasurer, as it may think right; fill the vacancies occurring in its own body, enact its own by-laws; have an annual meeting at any place it may appoint; and other meetings at such times and places as it may think best; keep a record of its proceedings, and present a report of them to the Convention at each triennial meeting.

6. The Treasurer of each Board shall faithfully account for all monies received by him; keep a regular entry of all receipts and disbursements, and make report of them to the Convention, whenever it shall be in session, and to his Board as often as required. He shall also, on entering upon the duties of his office, give competent security to the President of his Board, for all the stock and funds, committed to his care. His books shall be opened, at all times, to the inspection of any member of the Convention, and of his Board. No monies shall be paid out of the Treasuries of the Boards, but by an order from that Board, from whose treasury the money is to be drawn, which order shall be signed by its presiding officer.

7. The Corresponding Secretaries of the several Boards, shall maintain intercourse by letter, with such individuals or public bodies, as the interest of their respective bodies may require. Copies of all such communications, with their answers, if any, shall be kept by them on file.

8. The Recording Secretaries of the several Boards shall keep a fair record of their proceedings, and such other documents as may be committed to them for the purpose.

9. All the Officers, Boards, Missionaries and Agents appointed by the Convention, or

by any of its Boards, shall be members of some regular Church, in union with the Church composing this Convention.

10. Missionaries appointed by any of the Boards of this Convention, must, previous to their appointment, furnish evidence of genuine piety, fervent zeal in their Master's cause, and talents which fit them for the service, for which they offer themselves.

11. The Bodies and Individuals, composing this Convention, shall have the right to specify the object, or objects, to which their contributions shall be applied. But where no such specification is made, the Convention will make the appropriation at its own discretion.

12. The Convention shall hold its meetings triennially, but extra meetings may be called by the President, with the approbation of any of the Boards of Managers. A majority of the attending Delegates shall form a quorum for the transaction of business.

13. Any alterations, which experience shall dictate, may be made in these Articles, by a vote of two-thirds of the members present at any triennial meeting of the Convention.

Officers elected for the provisional government of the Church, until the Triennial Board should meet in May next, at Richmond, Va.

W. M. B. JOHNSON, President.

WILSON LUMPKIN, Vice President.

J. B. TAYLOR, 2d. do.

A. DOCKERY, 3d. do.

R. B. C. HOWELL, 4th. do.

J. HARTWELL, } Secretaries.

M. T. MENDENHALL, Treasurer.

Board of Foreign Missions, to be located at Richmond.

President—JEREMIAH B. JETER, of Va.

Vice-Presidents—E. Ball of Va., W. Crane

of Md., R. Fuller of S. C., B. M. Sanders of Ga., J. T. Hinton of La., T. Merridew of N. H., G. H. Malcom of Ky., C. K. Winston of Tenn., Thomas G. Blewitt of Miss., W. H. Bayless of Ark., B. Manly of Ala., J. D. McDonald of Fla., E. Kingsford of S. C., Rowland Hughes of Mo.,

E. D. Mallory, Corresponding Secretary;

M. T. Sumner, Recording do.; Archibald Thomas, Treasurer; Charles T. Wortham, Auditor.

Managers—A. B. Smith, R. Ryland, A. Sneed, H. Keeling, James Thomas, Jr., Dr. W. H. Gwinnett, Jesse Sneed, E. L. Magoon, A. G. Wortham, W. A. Bamham, A. Fleet, W. H. Jordan, J. Tallman, sr., Thos. Hume, Thomas W. Snyder.

Board of Domestic Missions, to be located at Ma-

rian, Ala.

Vice-Presidents—J. Hartwell of Ala., J. L. Dagg of Ga., G. F. Adams of Md., W. C. Crane of Miss., O. Brown of D. C., J. B. Smith of La., T. Stringfellow of Va., H. S. Hinman of Fla., S. Waitt of N. C., W. C. Lincoln of Mo., J. B. O'Neal of S. C., W. C. Bush of Ky., J. Whitsett of Tenn.

J. L. Reynolds, Corresponding Secretary;

M. P. Jewett, Recording do.; Thos. Chilton, Treasurer; W. N. Wyatt, Auditor.

Managers—E. King, E. Baptist, R. Hawthorn, S. S. Sherman, D. P. Foster, L. Y. Tarrant, J. F. Devote, H. Talbird, L. Goree, W. H. Hornbuckle, D. R. W. McFer, T. F. Curtis, A. Travis, J. B. Miller, L. C. Tutt.

The following resolutions were adopted by the Convention:

Unanimously Resolved. That the thanks of this Convention are due and are hereby tendered to the citizens of Augusta, for the kind hospitalities, so generously extended to us during our meeting, and we earnestly supplicate that God's mercy may descend in rich effusions, and more than repay in spiritual blessings, the efforts of our friends to render our stay among them so agreeable.

Resolved. That a collection be taken in the Baptist Church to-morrow morning for Foreign missions, and in the evening for Domestic missions.

Resolved. That in accordance with the provisions of the 2d article of the Constitution, this Convention will cordially embrace and affiliate auxiliary societies upon its principles, and recommend to the brethren the formation of such societies.

Resolved. That the several State Conventions, and other bodies who may be in possession of funds, for Foreign or Domestic Missions, be requested to forward such funds to the Treasurers of the respective Boards, as promptly as convenient.

Resolved. That the aborigines of America have strong claims on American Christians for the Gospel, and as the Mission association has been organized with special reference to their special benefit, we recommend the Churches to sustain that body, with zeal and liberality.

Resolved. That the board of Domestic Missions be instructed to take all prudent measures for the religious instruction of our colored population.

Resolved. That the Foreign Mission board of this Convention be instructed to communicate with the acting board of the Baptist Triennial Convention in reference to any claim we may have upon the Convention, or any claim which that body may have, or think they have, upon us, and that the said Board report fully to this Convention at its next meeting.

Resolved. That our Foreign Mission board be authorized to enter into any equitable and prudent arrangement, with the acting board of the Baptist general Convention, to take a portion of its missions under the patronage of this Convention.

Resolved. That applications be made to the proper authorities of the State of Georgia for a charter of incorporation, and that Judge J. Hillyer, Hon. W. Lumpkin, Judge T. Stocks, M. A. Cooper, Esq., and Rev. C. D. Mallory, be a Committee to present a petition for this object.

Resolved. That this Convention recommend the Domestic Mission board to direct their effective attention, to aid the present effort to establish the Baptist cause in New Orleans.

Resolved. That with profound gratitude to the Great Head of the Church, this Convention do recognize the harmonious action to which he has arrived, and that we do regard the exhibition of the Christian Spirit which has governed its deliberation, as a proof of the divine presence in the origin and prosecution of this organization.

And the Convention adjourned sine die.

We copy what follows from the Southern Recorder:

Episcopal Convention.

The Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, which has been in session here since Thursday last, adjourned yesterday morning. No business of special importance came before it. The reports from the different parishes were favorable.

A special ordination was held on Sunday morning in St. Stephen's Church, when the following gentlemen were admitted to Deacon's orders: Messrs. Owen P. Thackara, Nicholas A. Okeson, Wm. J. Ellis, and Wm. P. Mower. The sermon on the occasion was delivered by the Rev. E. E. Ford, D. D., of Augusta, after morning prayer by the Rev. E. Neufville. The candidates were presented by the Rev. Mr. Bragg.

The Rev. Messrs. Neufville, Ford, Bragg, and Stevens, were appointed Delegates to the General Convention.

The next Convention will be held in Emanuel Church, Athens, on the Thursday after the first Monday in May next.

Daniel O'Connell.—The Philadelphia correspondent of the Washington Union, the President's official organ, says:—"The rash and malignant attacks of Mr. O'Connell upon the American people and the American government, have awakened in the hearts of our citizens the deepest and most unequivocal indignation. By the repealers his conduct is particularly condemned. They feel that the position in which he has placed them is humiliating in the extreme; and while they deny that he speaks the sentiments of the Irish nation,—a fact which is abundantly confirmed by the tone of the Irish papers—they do not hesitate to characterize his conduct by the terms which it deserves. I presume the example of the repealers of Baltimore, who dissolved their association, and transferred their funds to the Hibernian Society, as soon as Mr. O'Connell's speech came to hand, will be followed by the repealers generally of the Union."

Political Information.—The New York Morning News presents a tableau of the next Congress, from which it appears that, so far, 99 democrats have been elected, and 58 whigs: "Sixty-three members are yet to be elected, three of them in consequence of the failure of three districts in the New England States to make a choice; in one by reason of democratic divisions, and in the other two by reason of the scattering votes of the abolitionists. These are all democratic districts.

"The other fifty-seven members comprise the entire delegations from the States of Maryland, North Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky and Indiana. To the last Congress they sent 34 democrats and 23 whigs. We may lose one in Indiana, and two in Kentucky; and probably gain three in Maryland. Our majority in the next House will be from 50 to 55."

It appears from a statistical return drawn up by the Spanish Minister of Finance, that the number of nuns in Spain is 11,772.

A young buck, who belongs to the independent drink-or-let-it-alone-just-as-I-please-without-signing-the-pledge fraternity, popped the question to a pretty girl a short time since, who brought a still deeper blush to his always blushing countenance, by replying that as she had signed the pledge to neither drink or traffic in ardent spirits, she did not feel at liberty to traffic herself off for a hogshead of brandy.—*N. O. Crescent.*

THE MARKETS.

CHARLESTON MARKET.—May 17.

Cotton.—The following quotations will give a correct index of the market at the close of the week, viz.:—

Inferior and Ordinary, 5 a 5½
Middling and middling fair, 5½ a 6½
Fair a fully fair, 6½ a 6½
Choice, 7 a —

The receipts since our last reach 4466 bales, and the aggregate sales foot up 9814 bales.

Rice.—There has been more inquiry for this article since our last, than for some weeks past, and notwithstanding several parcels have been forced off during the week at a slight reduction, the bulk of the operations have been at full prices. The receipts are 1032 bales, and the sales 1700 bales as follows: 100 at \$3; 127 at \$3; 232 at 3 5 16; 518 at \$3; 275 at 3 7 16; and 457 bales at \$3 per hundred.

Rough Rice.—The receipts of the week are some 6000 bushels, and the sales in the same time as follows: 2250 at 92, and 2000 bushels at 94, per bushel.

Grain.—The receipts of the week of Corn are 8000 bushels from North Carolina, which have been sold at prices not made public, and also 900 bushels North Carolina Peas taken on the same terms. About 2000 bushels Maccorn, brought 47c.; and 3000 do. were received by a dealer. Upwards of 800 bundles New York Hay sold at 55 and 62½c.; and 180 bundles Eastern at 80c. per 100 lbs. Two parcels of Maryland Oats brought 30 and 31c. per bushel.

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FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—May 17.

<p

A CARD.

DR. W. H. HILL respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of Wilmington and its vicinity. When not professionally engaged, he may be found at his office on Market street, a few doors below the Post-office. [M2 32f]

SHEA'S BOOK KEEPING.—This admirable system of Book-keeping can be purchased at the Wilmington Book Store.

M2, 1845. [33f]

ALONZO WARD.

JUST RECEIVED.—2,000 lbs. N. C. Bacon. Hams, Sides and Shoulders; half barrels Canna Flour; qr. barrels Buckwheat; Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Nails, Potatoes, Corn, best Lamp Oil, a small assortment of Dry Goods, Pots, Ovens, Skillets, Crockery, &c., all of which will be sold low for Cash.

Expected by the Rail Road this week, more Bacon and Meal, from Rocky Mount and Weldon. M2, 1845. A. J. BATTLE, Agent.

MOLASSES, SUGAR AND COFFEE.—50 lbs. superior St. Jago Molasses; 6 lbs. Porto Rico Sugar; 10 bags Cuba Coffee. For sale by BARRY & BRYANT.

Ap 16, 1845. [33]

33

ALE AND PORTER.—10 casks Ale, in quarts and pints; 10 casks Porter, in quarts and pints. For sale by BARRY & BRYANT.

BACON.—1500 lbs. N. C. Bacon, sides, hams, and shoulders; 4 tubs Goshen Butter; Rio Coffee, Sugar, &c. &c. For sale by M2, 1845. [33f] E.D. HEALY.

HATS.—10 cases Silk and Angora, just received and for sale by M2, 1845. [33] BARRY & BRYANT.

PAINTS.—3 cases dark Chrome Green, 2 do. bright Lemon Chrome Yellow; I do. imperial Prussian Blue. Just received and for sale by Ap 23, 1845 [33] BARRY & BRYANT.

HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE.

THE subscribers having formed a co-partnership under the firm of

BISHOP & JONES. take this method of informing their friends and the public generally, that they have now on hand, and for sale cheap, a large and well selected stock of

CHARITY GROCERIES.

We deem it unnecessary to enter into a long detail of our articles; it is sufficient to say that we

E V E R Y T H I N G that is usually found in stores of the kind. Should any article be sold by us that does not fully come up to what it was represented to be, we will always be ready and willing to take it back and refund the money, and in making this agreement we feel no uneasiness, as we are determined, if possible, to have none but the

BEST ARTICLES that can be obtained in the market. No exertions shall be spared on our part to please those who may favor us with their calls, and with this promise in view, we can but hope that we will receive our share of the public patronage.

H. M. BISHOP,
WM. B. JONES.
Wilmington, April 8, (18) 1845. 31-3m.

LIST OF BLANKS

ON HAND, and for sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

County and Sup. Court Writs
do do do Subscriptions
do do do F. F. F.

County Court Scars Facias

Apprentice's Indentures
Letters of Administrators

Juro's Tickets
Peace warrants
Constable's bonds

Notes of hand
Checks, Cape Fear Bank
do Branch Bank of the State

Notes negotiable at bank
Inspector's Certificates
Certificates of Justice attending Court
Shipping Papers

Any blank wanted and not on hand will be printed with the utmost despatch.

Officers of the Courts and other officers, and all other persons, requiring blanks, or any other work in the printing line would do well to give us a call, or send in their orders. We are determined to execute our work well, and at the cheapest rates for cash. Call at the JOURNAL OFFICE, S. E. cor. Front-st., One door above the Hanover House.

J U S T R E C E I V E D,
Per Schr. J. D. JONES,
50 PLoughs, No. 10 & 11,
200 Shores and Mouldboards,
20 Boxes pale soap,
10 do. John Linder's Tobacco,
20 Bolls. Canal Flour,
20 Half do. do do.

For sale by JAS. I. BRYAN.
Feb 7th, 1845.—[21-tf]

New Boarding House.

THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has opened a Boarding House at the well known stand formerly occupied by W. R. Larkins, on Market-street. He would take occasion to state, that he has fitted up the house in the very best style, and that his table will be as good as any other house of the kind in Wilmington. His terms will be moderate, and he promises to spare no pains in making those comfortable who may be pleased to favor him with their patronage. N. F. BOURDEAUX.

Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 17th, 1845. 18-tf

FLOUR.

100 barrels fine and superfine, for sale by G. W. DAVIS.
Feb 21.—[23]

Hats! Hats! Hats! Hats!

THE subscriber has just returned from the North with a handsome assortment of spring and summer Goods.

C O N S I S T I N G O F Panama, Mens', Boys' and Infants' Leg-horns and Palm Leaf HATS, of every style and quality; also the Spring style of mens' and boys' CAPS. Ladies' Riding Caps, latest styles, and a general assortment of mens' and boys' fur, silk, and wool HATS, which I will sell at wholesale and retail, cheap for cash.

In addition to the above, I have just received per schooners Jonas Smith, and J. D. Jones, the Spring Style of Gentlemen's Hats.

Those in want of a genteel article are invited to call and examine them.

A L S O .
A New Style of Boys' Hats.

Just received and for sale by C. MYERS, Fashionable Hatter, Market st., Wilmington. March 21, 1845. 27-tf

LANK WARRANTS—for sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

To Physicians and Country Merchants!
**DRUGS, MEDICINES,
CHEMICALS,
SHOP FURNITURE,
INSTRUMENTS, &c. &c. &c.**
At 25 per cent on Northern Prices.

The Subscriber has received his summer stock of Medicines, &c., and is now prepared to put up orders from Physicians and country Merchants, at 25 per cent on invoice prices.

The above stock has been carefully selected, and every article is warranted of first quality. Amongst

his assortment will be found

250 oz. Sulph. Quinine

100 lbs. red, pale and yellow Bark

50 doz. fresh Selditch Powders

20 lbs. English and American Calomel

English Blue, Mass., Sulph. Morphine, &c. &c.

With every article necessary for the most extensive practitioner.

The following Patent Medicines have just been received:

Sand's Sarsaparilla and Tetter remedy,

Cheeseman's Balsam,

Swain's and Indian Panacea

Ledy's Blood Pills and Sarsaparilla

Rowland's Tonic Mixture

Swayne's Syrup Wild Cherry

Taylor's Balsam Liverwort

Jayne's Expectorant, & Hair Tonic &c.

Also, White Lead, Paint and White-wash

Brushes, and Oil.

Prompt attention paid to all orders from the country.

* Those whose accounts are over six months standing will confer a favor by having them settled by the first of May next. WM. SHAW.

Wilmington, April 4th, 1845. [29-3m]

HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE.

IT may truly be said, that no one has ever been so successful in compounding a medicine, which has done so much to relieve the human family, to rob disease of its terror, and restore the Invalid to Health and comfort, as the Inventor and Proprietor of that most deservedly popular family medicine, Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, and none has been so generally patronised by the Profession and others, both in this country and in Europe, nor has there ever been so great an effort in the short space of six or seven years, to deceive the credulous and unthinking, by putting up nostrums of various kinds, by various individuals affixing the name of Wild Cherry, and as much of the name of the original preparation as will screen them from the lash of the law, and the impotors who puts out the common paragon of the sheep and calls it the Balsam of Wild Cherry, has had the impudence to caution the public against the original preparation, Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, which is doing so much good in the world.

Beware of such impostors.

And purchase none but the original and only genuine article as prepared by Dr. Swayne, which is the only one compounded by a regular Physician, and arose from many years' close attention to the practice of the profession, and which led to this great discovery. Thousands and tens of thousands of the best testimonies of the unparalleled success of Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, for the cure of CONSUMPTION, coughs, colds, spitting blood, liver complaint, tickling or rising in the throat, nervous debility, weakness of voice, palpitation or disease of the heart, pain in the side or breast, broken constitution from various causes, the abuse of calomel, &c., bronchitis, asthma, whooping cough, &c., were declared to the world years before any other preparation of Wild Cherry came out. The most skeptical may satisfy themselves as to the truth of the above, by a little enquiry in Philadelphia. The genuine article is prepared only by Dr. Swayne, whose office has been removed to N. W. corner of 8th and Race streets, Philad'l. The Balsam and other spurious articles of Wild Cherry has been sold out, and the proprietors are obliged to resort to falsehood and stratagem to make their own out of it. The genuine article is put up in plain style in square bottles covered with a blue wrapper, with a yellow label with the proprietor's signature attached. To get the genuine in Wilmington, you must go to the only appointed agent.

V. R. PEIRSON,
Scars; SUSPENDERS;

Linen Bosoms and Collars, &c., of great variety. Also, a large assortment of Silk, Gingham & Cotton Umbrellas.

Indeed every article a gentleman may call for, for his comfort and use. I have also laid in a large and extensive stock of

Ready-Made Clothing,

to which I invite the attention of the public, as I am determined to dispose of the same, for certain reasons, at New York prices, only adding on the expense of getting the same out. Coats may be purchased at from \$1.25 to \$16.00. Pants from 75 cents to \$7. Vests from 75 cents to \$7.00. Shirts from 50 cents to \$4.00. Indeed a very decent suit can be bought for \$5.00. And though last not least, a well selected stock of

HTN:

Viz: Silk, Beaver, Panama, Leghorn and Palm Leaf.

Indeed his entire stock comprises a general and as well a selected assortment of Goods in his line.

M E R C H A N T T A I L O R ,

as can be found in the town of Wilmington. In conclusion, I beg leave respectfully to return my thanks to the public generally for past favors and hope by strict attention to business in future, to merit a continued share of the public patronage.

V. R. PEIRSON,
April 2d, 1845.

CARRIAGES.

MARKE STREET, ABOUT 200 YARDS ABOVE THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The SUBSCRIBER has on hand a large and general assortment of CARRIAGES,

of his own manufacture, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms.

Among which may be found,

Coachess, Barouches, Charriots, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkiess, Wagons, &c.

All orders in the above line thankfully received and faithfully executed. Repairing done at short notice and in the neatest manner.

He has also on hand and continues to manufacture HARNESS, of every description: SADDLES, BRIDLES, TRUNKS, &c. ISAAC WELLS.

Wilmington, Feb. 11th, 1845. 30-tz

FOR RENT.

OWING to the continued indisposition of my family, I will rent the house where I now reside, known as the Franklin Hotel.

To a person who would like to engage in keeping a Public House, here is an opportunity to secure a favorable location to secure the patronage of passengers on the Rail Road. The house can be secured for lease for a term of years, and is so arranged that the proprietor could, and with proper inducements would, add it to so as to make it a valuable location. I will also sell to any person renting the house, all the furniture of the house, which is new and in good order.

Possession will be given immediately.

Apply to A. J. BATTLE, Agent.

April 4th, 1845.

Planter's House.

GEORGE F. RONNEGAY

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Newbern and the surrounding country, that he has opened a

Public House of Entertainment,

in the commodious Brick Building lately occupied

by Mrs. Green, on the corner of Middle and Front streets.

It is his purpose to make it a desirable

house for regular as well as a transient boarders.

If cleanliness, good servants, a table always provi-

ded with the best market will afford, and the

most assiduous attention will entitle him to a share

of the public patronage, it is his determination

to merit. His tables will be found in excellent

condition, and horses shall be well attended to.

Newbern, March 18, 1845.—[28-6m]

THE subscribers have this day formed a co-partnership under the name of

Charles D. Ellis, & Co.,

for the transaction of the Commission and For-

warding business. Particular attention will be

given to the purchase and sale of produce of all

kinds, and to forwarding goods to and from the interior.

CHARLES D. ELLIS,

EDWARD J. LUTTERLOH.

March 17, (21) 1845. 27-tf

The Fayetteville Observer and Salisbury Watch-

man, will copy three weeks, and forward accounts to this office